

EVALUATION OF BENGKULU PROVINCE REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 02 OF 2018 CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC ORDER, COMMUNITY PEACE, AND COMMUNITY PROTECTION (STUDY ON STREET VENDORS IN THE PANORAMA TRADITIONAL MARKET OF BENGKULU CITY)

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ABSTRACT

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This study aims to evaluate the Regional Regulation of Bengkulu Province Number 02 Year 2018 regarding Public Order Management, Community Peace, and Community Protection, specifically in the context of street vendors in Panorama Traditional Market, Bengkulu City. The research was conducted using a qualitative approach and a case study method. Data were collected through observations, interviews, and documentation and then analyzed descriptively. The findings reveal that the socialization of the regulation has been implemented by the Regional Public Order Agency of Bengkulu Province, although not fully executed. Sanctions for violating the rules include warnings, written notices, cessation or dismantling of operations, and fines. The evaluation concludes that the Regional Regulation of Bengkulu Province Number 02 Year 2018 aligns with the principles of governance and does not conflict with legal perspectives. However, it is recommended that the Regional Public Order Agency of Bengkulu Province be more consistent and effective in enforcing the regulation. At the same time, the local government needs to enhance coordination with the agency. Furthermore, street vendors in Panorama Traditional Market, Bengkulu City, are expected to comply with the regulations by refraining from selling on the sidewalks.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, humans have bought and sold to fulfill their needs. Markets are essential in buying and selling activities and are an objective indicator of economic activity in an area. Regional economic development includes forming new institutions, industrial action, increasing workforce capacity, identifying new markets, and developing companies. Regional economic development aims to increase employment opportunities and community welfare. Provincial governments and communities need to work together in regional economic development efforts.

Traditional markets are accurate indicators of community economic activity. Traditional markets support economic growth in Indonesia and involve various actors, such as traders, buyers, and local workers. Traditional markets are also places of social interaction and represent traditional values. Traditional market management must be done professionally to ensure its growth and success.

The Panorama Traditional Market in Bengkulu City sells various basic needs and has advantages, such as prices that suit the community's economy and the ability to bargain. Proper management is needed so this market continues to run in the era of modernization. Government policies, such as Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2009 concerning the Management and Empowerment of Street Vendors, were adopted to deal with the problem of Street Vendors.

Implementing this policy involves selecting locations the mayor determines, including modern market areas, traditional market areas, and event or busy activity areas. Conflicts over space between pedestrians and street vendors often occur on sidewalks, which are public places.

According to Dunn (2013), policy evaluation is a policy analysis procedure used to form information about cases and consensus on public policy. In general, evaluation is the same as assessment, ranking, and assessment. Specifically, evaluation is related to producing information regarding the value or benefits of policy results in terms of value units.

Street vendors, abbreviated as PKL, are business actors who carry out trading business using movable or immovable business facilities, city infrastructure, social facilities, public facilities, government or private land, and buildings that are temporary/non-permanent. (Ministerial Regulation No.04 of 2012 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors). Sujatmiko (2014:231) states that this type of business sector is the most influential because its presence in large numbers dominates the industry that works to meet the needs of urban communities, especially the lower middle class.

Previous research on street vendors includes Puji Astuti (2017). The presence of street vendors at Jalan Kaharuddin Nasution is starting to disrupt traffic activities. If not treated immediately, it will cause problems. However, on the other hand, street vendors have a positive impact on the

surrounding community in meeting their daily needs and opening up employment opportunities for the community. Street vendors are an urban activity whose development is phenomenal because their presence increasingly dominates urban space and gives rise to problems that must be explicitly handled. Multiple aspects influence the difficulty of dealing with street vendors, making it a complex issue. As a first step in handling, its characteristics must be recognized. This research aims to identify the characteristics of street vendors as a basis for spatial planning of street vendor activities so that they can coexist harmoniously with existing formal activities. The research uses a deductive approach supported by quantitative by identifying spatial conditions in determining the location of street vendors and identifying their characteristics through direct observation and distributing questionnaires to traders and consumers. Based on research, it was found that street vendors on Jalan Kaharudin Nasution were dominated by traders of productive age 21-30 years (64%), the final education of street vendors was high school (47%), most of the traders were from the Minang Kabau tribe (49%), on average street vendors came from family/acquaintances and come from the same area, have been trading for more than one year, and do not have land ownership permits and business permits following Pekanbaru City Regional Regulations.

Street vendors are the prominent alternative livelihood for survival, then secondly Sumarwanto (2012). Organizing street vendors, which often causes problems, has been going on for quite a long time since the spread of informal sector businesses when the economic crisis hit Indonesia in 1997. On the other hand, the City Government hopes that the city will be clean, beautiful, and comfortable and that the street vendors will be localized and well-organized. Still, on the other hand, conditions on the ground show chaos and slums. The writing process begins with collecting data by conducting field surveys, making identifications, and conducting comparative studies. After the data is considered valid and reliable, analysis is carried out. The method used here is descriptive qualitative. Before conclusions are drawn, findings in the field are first explored using related theories, after which they are concluded to make recommendations. From the results in the area, it was found that street vendors who carry out their business activities are the main livelihood. Their existence is needed by consumers, even though their presence with business facilities and their irregular arrangement on sidewalks and road shoulders causes disturbances to both pedestrians and vehicles (cars.) who will park.

There is also the annexation of public domains by private domains on the sidewalks they occupy for expansion/peddling their wares. From the conditions above, it is necessary to organize street vendors and issue realistic rules in operations followed by the supervision of strict legal sanctions for street vendors who violate them. Further research was conducted by Rholen Bayu Saputra (2014). The informal sector plays a significant role in life—urban areas, especially as a potential source of income for city residents. In addition to providing employment, the informal sector contributes to the survival of cities without assistance, even in the face of various obstacles, as they meet the needs of the products and services produced by the sector. The problems in this research are (1) Why do street vendors sell on the street? and (2) What is the government's attitude towards street vendors who sell on the road? This research aims to

determine the causes of street vendors trading on the street and to choose the government's attitude towards street vendors who sell on the road. The subjects in this research were 42 street vendors who sold at the Senapelan Market in Pekanbaru. The approach used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method, with a data collection process through interviews, observations, and questionnaires. The technique for taking subjects in this research was the census method. The suggestion expected to be conveyed to the government is to be more concerned about street vendors at the Panorama Traditional Market in Bengkulu City, especially street vendors without stalls. It would be better for street vendors at the Panorama Traditional Market in Bengkulu City to continue selling in the surrounding area without selling on the street.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research describes and analyzes social activity events, phenomena, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and thoughts of people individually and in groups. Solving the problems in this research requires in-depth, regular, and consistent investigation to determine the steps in the study. This is very important in the research process, carried out, planned, and regularly. According to Sugiyono (2018), qualitative research methods are research methods based on philosophy, which are used to research scientific conditions (experiments) where the researcher is the instrument, data collection techniques, and qualitative analysis emphasize meaning.

The method used in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach. Descriptive analysis describes the actual situation of the object under study or according to the real problem at the time of direct research. The data collected is not in numbers but comes from manuscripts, interviews, field notes, personal documents, memo notes, and other documents. The principles of qualitative research are naturalistic or naturalistic. It is said to be naturalistic because the research field situation is "natural" or natural, as it is without being manipulated, regulated by experiment, or through tests. This research does not test a hypothesis but only wants to know the variables' condition independently, not systematically connecting one variable with another variable. Therefore, the research method uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach in this research is to match actual data with applicable theory using descriptive methods. The formulation of the problem to be studied determines in-depth observation and analysis. To obtain the necessary data, the author conducted research by taking a location at the Panorama Market, Bengkulu City, Bengkulu Province, using data collection techniques. Interview. Observation and documentation then use data analysis techniques: reduction, data display, and verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

a. Evaluation of Bengkulu Province Regional Regulation No. 02 of 2018

They are implementing Bengkulu Province Regional Regulation No. 02 of 2018 to create public order in the Bengkulu province, including Bengkulu City as the provincial capital. This Regional Regulation aims to change

the mental attitude of the community so that they comply with statutory regulations and create a sense of security and peaceful social life.

However, after this Regional Regulation was implemented, it was still discovered that on Jalan Pasar Panorama, Bengkulu City, many street vendors still used the road and sidewalks to sell. Research conducted regarding the implementation of Bengkulu Province Regional Regulation No. 02 of 2018 regarding street vendors on Jalan Pasar Panorama, Bengkulu City, reveals several facts as follows:

1. Socialization

Socialization of legal regulations, including regional regulations, is an essential step in improving the legal culture of society. The government should disseminate the laws and regulations promulgated to the public. In Bengkulu province, regional code no. 02 of 2018 regulates the outreach that regional restriction enforcers must carry out to the community in the Bengkulu province area.

In this case, Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit implements 12 orders to provide public order, peace, and community protection. The 12 rules cover various aspects, including road rules, spatial planning, environment, business premises, buildings, social, health, entertainment venues, students, religious harmony, and community participation.

Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit should socialize the 12 regulations to parties interested and affected by the implementation of these regional regulations, including road users, communities around the road, and street vendors. This provincial regulation prohibits street vendors from trading on street sidewalks and stipulates sanctions for violators.

However, the facts on the ground still show that street vendors continue to sell their wares on the sidewalks, including on Panorama Market Street, Bengkulu City. In an interview with the Head of Bengkulu Province Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit, Rudi H, researchers found that Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit carried out several outreach activities regarding Bengkulu Province Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2018 to all aspects of society in Bengkulu province. They have also instructed Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit in districts/cities to conduct outreach. Regarding street vendors on Jalan Pasar Panorama, they have also been given notification and socialization regarding the prohibition on trading on the sidewalks of that road.

b. Coaching, Supervision, and Counseling

One of the obligations of the Regional Government regulated in Bengkulu Province Regional Regulation No. 02 of 2018 concerning implementing Public Order, Public Peace, and Community Protection is implementing peace, public order, and community protection through coaching. This is stated in Article 5, paragraph (1) letter e of the Regional Regulation. This development must be carried out in integration with the obligations of the Government and Regency/City Regional Governments. In carrying out this guidance, the Bengkulu Province Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit must coordinate with the Government and Regency/City Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit. As referred to in paragraph (1), the implementation of the direction is carried out by the Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit and other relevant regional apparatus. Based on Article 10 paragraph (1), the guidance is carried out

by Bengkulu Province Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit via:

- a. Socialization of legal products
- b. Technical advice to local government officials
- c. Guidance and counseling to the community.

To implement the Bengkulu Province Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2018, the form of guidance carried out by the Bengkulu Province Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit is by conducting outreach as explained in the previous discussion, guiding sub-district governments always to be integrated in controlling street vendors on Jalan Pasar Panorama, Bengkulu City and appealed to the local community to raise awareness so that they would be involved in curbing street vendors who were still selling on the roadside. The Bengkulu Province Bengkulu Province's Civil Service Police Unit seeks to create an orderly condition of society in the Bengkulu Province environment by enforcing the Bengkulu Province Regional Regulation.

2. Application of Sanctions

The application of regional regulatory sanctions is carried out in the context of enforcing the implementation of regional government administration. Thus, according to Law No. 12 of 2011, criminal sanctions need to be included/included in the formation of laws or regional regulations. 2. Law enforcement of regional regulations for violations is threatened with civil sanctions, criminal sanctions, and administrative sanctions according to the severity or severity of the violation violated by the perpetrator, and the imposition of these sanctions is carried out by law enforcement officials who have the authority of the PP, police, etc. for this purpose. By adhering to the laws and regulations that regulate the types of violations. (Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Law No. 8 of 1981, and other related laws.

Discussion

a. Review of the Implementation of Outreach to Street Vendors

According to Agustin (2014), socialization is a lifelong process concerned with how individuals learn the ways of life, norms, and social values found in their group to develop into individuals their group accepts. According to Gunawan (2012: 198), socialization is the process of conveying a message by someone to another person to inform or change attitudes, opinions, or behavior either directly or indirectly. A review of the implementation of outreach to street vendors at Panorama Market can cover several essential aspects. Here are some things to review:

1. Outreach Objectives: Review whether the outreach objectives to street vendors are clear and well-defined. These goals include understanding market rules and regulations, increasing awareness about hygiene and safety, or improving skills and knowledge in managing a business.
2. Outreach Material: Review the material presented in the outreach to street vendors. Is the material relevant, comprehensive, and easy for traders to understand? Check for any updates or new information provided to merchants during onboarding.

3. **Socialization Methods:** Review the methods or approaches used in outreach. Is socialization carried out through meetings, training, brochures, or digital media? Also, check whether the procedure effectively conveys information to street vendors.
4. **Merchant Participation:** Review the merchant participation and engagement in outreach. Are traders actively asking questions, providing input, or interacting with presenters or socialization facilitators? Also, check if there is a mechanism to get feedback from traders after onboarding.
5. **Comprehension Assessment:** Review whether an assessment or evaluation is conducted after socialization to measure street vendors' understanding of the material presented. Also, check for any additional follow-up or assistance provided to needy traders.
6. **Post-Onboarding Support:** Review whether any support or assistance is provided to traders after onboarding, for example, in the form of supervision, mentoring, or access to additional resources or training.

This review can help evaluate the effectiveness of implementing outreach to street vendors at Panorama Market and identify areas that need improvement to ensure that the messages and information conveyed have been well received and implemented by traders.

b. Review of the Implementation of Guidance/Supervision and Counseling to Street Vendors

The implementation of Supervision and Counseling for street vendors on Jalan Pasar Panorama, Bengkulu City, is carried out by the Bengkulu Province Bengkulu Province's Civil Service Police Unit and the Bengkulu City Bengkulu Province's Civil Service Police Unit. This is the government's legal obligation to create public order, cleanliness, and beauty of the city. In this effort, the Government of Bengkulu Province and Bengkulu City provides street vendors with guidance, supervision, and counseling. This activity is mandatory based on legal studies, in line with Bengkulu Province Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2018.

This Guidance, Supervision, and Counseling aim to make Bengkulu City an orderly, clean, and beautiful city and enable street sidewalks to be used by street vendors who pass along Jalan Pasar Panorama Bengkulu City. In this case, implementing these activities follows the principles of studying applicable laws and regulations. Thus, it can be concluded that the implementation of Guidance, Supervision, and Counseling for street vendors in Jalan Pasar Panorama, Bengkulu City, has been carried out by the study—applicable laws and regulations.

c. Review of the Implementation of Sanksi Applications to Street Vendors

The Theory of Understanding and Accepting Norms states that the effectiveness of implementing sanctions depends on the individual's understanding and acceptance of the violated social norms. The application of sanctions against street vendors can vary depending on the regulations and policies in force in a region or country. The implementation of sanctions against street vendors includes:

1. **Restrictions or regulation of selling places:** The government determines particular areas or zones for street vendors. Sanctions are imposed if they violate restrictions or sell in prohibited locations.
2. **Fines or financial sanctions:** The government imposes fines or economic sanctions if traders do not pay taxes or do not have a valid business license.
3. **Confiscation or destruction of goods:** The government confiscates or destroys merchandise if traders violate specific regulations.
4. **Eviction or forced relocation:** The government can carry out eviction or forced relocation if traders violate regulations seriously or repeatedly.

The implementation of sanctions must be fair and proportional and pay attention to protecting the rights of street vendors. Providing better alternatives and solutions, such as business training, access to better places to sell, or building appropriate markets, also needs to be considered. The role of street vendors in the local economy must be recognized, and sustainable solutions need to be provided with attention to order and the interests of society as a whole.

CONCLUSION

Evaluation of Bengkulu Province Regional Regulation No. 02 of 2018 concerning Street Vendors on Panorama Market Street, Bengkulu City, showing socialization, coaching, supervision, counseling, and application of sanctions by applicable regulations by the Bengkulu Province Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit, Bengkulu City Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit, and the Head of Bengkulu City Panorama Village

1. **To Bengkulu Province Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit**
Bengkulu Province's Civil Service Police Unit should continue to be consistent and more optimal in enforcing Bengkulu Province Regional Regulations, especially Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2018 for street vendors in Jalan Pasar Panorama, Bengkulu City.
2. **To the Panorama Subdistrict Government**
Sub-district parties must be able to adapt and more optimally coordinate with the Bengkulu Province Bengkulu province's Civil Service Police Unit in helping to control street vendors on Jalan Pasar Panorama, Bengkulu City.
3. **To street vendors on Jalan Pasar Panorama, Bengkulu City**
Street vendors on Panorama Market Street, Bengkulu City, must submit and comply with Bengkulu Province Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2018. Do not sell on the sidewalks of Panorama Market Street, Bengkulu City

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